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contract, of redemption, of punishment, of gift, of abnegation, of ideas relating to the soul and immortality which lie at the basis of a common morality" (p. 130). Thus Messrs. Hubert and Mauss suggest the importance of the notion of sacrifice for sociology. But in the work before us they do not profess to have followed all its developments nor traversed all its ramifications.

ISAAC A. LOOS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

La sociocratie. Essai de politique positive. Par EUGÈNE FOURNIÈRE. (Collection des doctrines politiques, XVI.) Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, éditeurs, 1910. Prix broché; Fr. 250; relié, Fr. 3.

In this brief essay on positive politics, we have an attempt to present the sociological view of society according to which neither individualism nor socialism promise an ultimate solution of the problems of government. Both individualism and socialism are recognized as making their contributions to social progress. Democracy, the historical instrument of socialism, must be superseded or transformed to satisfy the double want of individualism and co-operation, both essential characteristics of social development. This object must be attained through division and association of labor in such a way that all kinds of social activity will be carried forward by means of associations whose diverse forms will assure to the individual many-sided activities. The public power or powers must be brought under the control of this same principle of association and thus realize what Mr. Fournière calls *la sociocratie*, that is, social self-government by means of association.

ISAAC A. LOOS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862 and Some Account of Its Author, Jonathan B. Turner. By PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES. The University [of Illinois] Studies, Vol IV, No. 1.

This is a short study of the origin and development of the idea of national aid to the cause of industrial education. Jonathan B. Turner of Illinois College is shown to have been the originator

of the proposal, as well as the most persistent agitator in behalf of the idea, though Senator Morrill, who finally procured the passage of the Land Grant Act through Congress, has usually been awarded the honor of originating the whole scheme. President James shows conclusively that Morrill was either honestly mistaken or wilfully appropriated the work and planning of another; and since the Land Grant colleges have come to be such an important force in the education and uplift of the people of all the states it is well to set the matter right. The appendices show how early and how persistent was the agitation for the establishment of such schools and how important was the rôle of Illinois in this good cause.

WILLIAM E. DODD

Housing Reform. By LAWRENCE VEILLER. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910. Pp. 213. \$1.25.

This is one of the books which must be studied by every person who would be acquainted with the latest developments of thought and practice in this field. The author is an expert who must be recognized. His criticism of crude propositions and hasty generalizations are necessary, while his instructive suggestions have the merit of being capable of immediate application. For example, after showing the futility of several schemes for preventing crowding of rooms he says: "to cope with the problem of overcrowding and the lodger evil effectively the law should place upon the landlord the responsibility for an undue number of people in his house, as it has already placed upon him in the case of women of ill-repute responsibility for their character."

A building code cannot be copied; "the wisest law is one which is exactly fitted to meet the peculiar local conditions." Scientific study of facts and community education precede investigation, and then "the breast-works which defend the law are made of the materials dug out in the investigation." Valuable directions are given for the investigation and for presenting reports. The fallacy of the argument for model tenements, as long as legislation is neglected, is clearly exposed; every tenement house must be made a model tenement. The author is skeptical about the policy of municipal ownership and management of rented houses.

C. R. HENDERSON